RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 27th March, 1990/6 Chaitra, 1912 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. Chairman in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN

1. Shrimati D. K. Tharadevi (Karnataka)

2. Shri Raj Mohan Gandhi (Uttar Pradesh)

3. Shri Som Pal (Uttar Pradesh)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 201. Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap Singh.

*201. [*The questioner (Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap Singh) was absent for answer vide col. 30 and 31 infra.*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 202.

Recommendations of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Review Committee

*202. SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN:†

SHRI YALLA SESI BHUSHANA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Review Committee have been accepted by Government;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and by when and the manner in which these are to be executed; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c) The recommendations of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Review Committee were examined by an Empowered Committee Constituted by the Government. Together with the advice of the Empowered Committee, the recommendations of the Review Committee have been sent to the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for the purpose of follow-up action, as per rules. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has intimated that the matter will be placed before the next meeting of their Board of Governors.

SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN: Sir, a Committee was set up in August 1987 by the Government of India to (1) consider and review the working of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and to recommend a suitable staff structure and management design for the Sangathan, (2) suggest measures for improvements in the existing Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan system, (3) improve the quality of the Kendriya Vidyalayas in the context of the New Education Policy, and (4) suggest improved policies and programmes for the development and training of teachers, etc. After spending a very huge sum of money and after 11 months, the Committee submitted its Report to the Government on the 13th June of 1988.

Soon after, Sir, the Government appointed a high-power committee, the Empowered Committee, headed by the Education Secretary to study and advise the Government on the recommendations made in the Report. The Committee made its suggestions to the Government in October 1988. Sir, in reply to the Lok Sabha question, No. 3308 of 10.8.89, the then Minister of Human Resource Development said that the decision of the Government would be placed before the next July, 1989 meeting of the Board of Governors. This is putting the cart before the horse. The Sangathan is to implement the Government's decision and not to consider it afresh. I feel that the honourable Minister must assure the House when the

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†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Mohd. Khaleelur Rahman.

Government is going to implement its own decision. If the earlier Government failed to do it, at least the new Government should do justice.

PROF. M. G. K. MENON: I can assure the honourable Member that action will certainly be taken in this regard. As he has already stated, there was a Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Review Committee. It was a high-powered committee. Its report was examined by an empowered committee chaired by the Education Secretary and as per the procedure, its recommendations were sent back for being looked into by the Sangathan itself namely its Governing Body. An early meeting of the Governing Body is to be called and I can assure the honourable Member that we will take action on this.

SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN: The recommendation relating to upgrading the status of Educational Officers which does not involve any finance either has not yet been implemented causing frustration among the officers. I want the honourable Minister to assure the House as to when it will be done.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: This is part of the details of the recommendations and will be taken up, as I said, when the Governing Body of the Sangathan meets, then we will take a final decision in regard to all categories.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Our Government started the scheme of Kendriya Vidyalayas in different parts of the country and this scheme has done a lot of good things including training rural students in different States. I want to know what the percentage is of the rural students who are getting education in Kendriya Vidyalayas in different parts of the country. That is (a). (b) What is the percentage of employment of the rural people as teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas in different parts of the country? (c) What are the districts left where Kendriya Vidyalayas have not yet been opened in different parts of the country?

PROF. M. G. K. MENON: I would like to draw the attention of the honourable Member to the basic objective with which the Kendriya Vidyalayas were opened, which was essentially to provide education for the children of those Government officials and some others, who are on transfer frequently, and it was divided in terms of the civil sector and defence sector. Apart from that, there are certain criteria for opening Kendriya Vidyalayas in terms of minimum population, minimum number of children who are to go into the school and the facilities which are made available either by the Government or by any organisation which makes the proposal. The Kendriya Vidyalaya programme or scheme is not specifically oriented from the point of view of rural areas, unlike the objectives which have been discussed in relation to Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme which was meant to be essentially for the rural areas. So the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan opened schools on the grounds that I have already explained and that are well laid down within the original objectives of the Sangathan.

श्रीमति दोणा वर्मा : सभापति महोदय, सिफारिशें क्या थीं यह तो अभी तक समझ नहीं आया । हमारी समझ में यह आया है कि समिति की सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के लिए दूसरी समिति नियुक्त की गई है और उस समिति ने जो सिफारिशें दी उसके लिए तीसरी समिति बैठाई गई विचार करने के लिए। लेकिन असल में सिफारिशें क्या थीं ? उनको कब तक लागू किया जायेगा यह पता नहीं लगा साथ ही प्राथमिक शिक्षा उपलब्ध कराये जाने का जो राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्य है उसको देखते हुए सरकार क्या सोच रही है ? कितने नये और केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोले जायेंगे इस वर्ष में ? देखा गया है कि केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में अध्यापकों के बहुत से पद रिक्त पड़े हुए हैं वे कितने हैं और कब तक भरे जाने हैं ? एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय आयुक्त का पद भी रिक्त पड़ा हुआ है उसको कब तक भरेंगे ।

प्रो० एम०जी०के० मेनन : सभापति महोदय, देश में अभी 740 केन्द्रीय

विद्यालय हैं । और भी खुल सकते हैं लेकिन उनके खोलने के लिए कंडीशंस होती हैं जैसा मैंने पहले बताया । उसके अलावा जो टीचर्स और दूसरी खाली पोस्टों के बारे में सवाल पूछा है, 25,800 पोस्टें सैंक्शंड हैं जिसमें से 23,485 भरी हुई हैं । इसमें जरूर थोड़ी सी पोस्टें खाली हैं । इसके लिए इंतजाम करेंगे क्योंकि कोई कोई विद्यालय एसे हैं जहां पर टीचर और स्टूडेंट्स का रेशियो बराबर नहीं है । बच्चे बहुत हैं और उनके लिए जितने अध्यापक चाहिए उतने अध्यापक नहीं हैं । तो इंस्ट्रक्शन्स इन पोस्ट्स को भरने के लिए दिये गये हैं ।

श्रीमती वीणा वर्मा : वहां पर आयुक्त का पद रिक्त पड़ा हुआ है, उसको कब तक भरा जाना है और टीचर्स की नियुक्ति भी कब तक हो जाएगी ?

प्रो० एम० जी० के० मेनन : इसके लिए भी मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि कमिश्नर की पोस्ट भरने के लिए सब कुछ इन्तजाम कर जा चुके हैं और थोड़े ही दिनों में इसके आर्डर पास हो जायेंगे ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : कब तक भरा जाएगा ?

श्री उपसभापति : यथा-शीघ्र भरा जाएगा ।

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, the Minister has rightly pointed out that Kendriya Vidyalayas were started for Central Government employees and primarily for armed service personnel, because they are on transferable jobs and they have a uniform syllabus all over the country. So the children did not suffer when the parents had a transfer; they could take up the course from wherever they were put in Kendriya Vidyalayas. So far so good. Subsequently, Sir, because there are no Kendriya Vidyalayas even in all the urban areas stipulated within the parameters laid out for starting of Kendriya Vidyalayas, service officers' children and Central Government employees' children are forced to seek admissions into private schools. In view of the extreme shortage of educational institutions as well as the already established institutions of Kendriya Vidyalayas where certain standards have been maintained, would the Minister consider having many more Kendriya Vidyalayas within the urban area itself whereby not only for Government employees but also for certain civil sections the quotas can be increased so that even the children of employees of Parliament can seek admissions into schools like this where the fees are not fancy as they are in private schools but they also manage a cross-section of culture of people from all over the country, which is the purpose of Kendriya Vidyalayas?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, may I broadly point out, which I have done in answer to an earlier question, that as the hon. Member has pointed out, the primary purpose of Kendriya Vidyalayas was from the viewpoint of education of children of transferable Government servants. And, in fact, the number of seats available at the present moment is not adequate even to cater to those. We have opened Kendriya Vidyalayas from the viewpoint of Defence and Civil sectors and institutions of higher learning fully financed by the Central Government and in public sector undertakings fully financed by the Central Government, a certain number of admissions have also been given to others in these. But the basic feature is what the hon. Member has pointed, that we have shortage of these schools. We are opening more of them. But they have to fulfil certain conditions, and we have also got to ensure that the standards are maintained. Certainly we try to do our best within the resources to increase the number of schools. But I would also like to point out that this is not a Plan scheme but a non-Plan scheme in terms of the way finances are made available.

MR. CHAIRMAN: She said that some of these people are not able to get admissions in the existing Central schools. Will you see to it?

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: There are not enough seats.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are not enough seats to cater for those for whom they were created. Would you do something about it, by increasing the staff or something.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: You are perfectly right, Sir. In addition, she said, there are others. For example, she referred to the children of staff who work for Parliament. and so on. She wanted aditional seats for...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You don't consider those who work for Parliament as Central Government employees? (*Interruptions*).

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Yes Sir, but they are not transferable.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Many State Government and Union Territory Government employees are sent on deputation to Central Services. Will the children of such employees who are on deputation to Central Services get the benefit of admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: In general it is for Central Government employees. But, as you have asked if there are officers who are with the Central Government on deputation or transfer, their children will also be considered.

डा० बाप कालदाते : सभापति जी, जो पब्लिक स्कूल हैं, जो कान्वेंट स्कूल हैं जो सी०बी०एस०ई० से एफिलियेटेड हैं इसके संदर्भ में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के जो 12वीं क्लास के साइंस के विद्यार्थी हैं उनको जो असुविधायें होती हैं —

—as between the 12th class students of the Kendriya Vidyalayas and the students of the convent schools and public schools which are affiliated to the CBSE—

तो उन असुविधाओं को दूर करने के लिए कुछ कदम उठाने की सिफारिश रिव्यू कमेटी के अगर की है तो उन सिफारिशों के बारे में कौन से कदम आपने उठाये हैं ?

PROF. M. G. K. MENON: The Review Committee has essentially gone into the functioning and working of the Kendriya Vidyalayas themselves, and from the point of view of a variety of aspects. I have got the details here, but I won't go into them. But the question of comparing them and their functioning with other schools which are operational such as convents and other public schools, has not arisen. There have been certain aspects relating to the examination system, and this was referred to in the House earlier in terms of the non-availability of textbooks in time and so on and the disadvantage that KVS children have been placed on this account. That has been answered on an earlier occasion and, in particular, about the second phase of the science books available only in late October-November for the examination this March.

Colour picture tube project by the A.P. Electronics Development Corporation

*203. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a colour picture tube project by the A.P. Electronics Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) A composite proposal for expansion of capacity and foreign collaboration from M|s. Andhra Pradesh Electronics Development Corporation (APEDC) for manufacture of Colour Picture Tubes was not accepted by the Government of India vide their letter dated 14-10-88. M|s. APEDC represented against the decision vide their letter dated